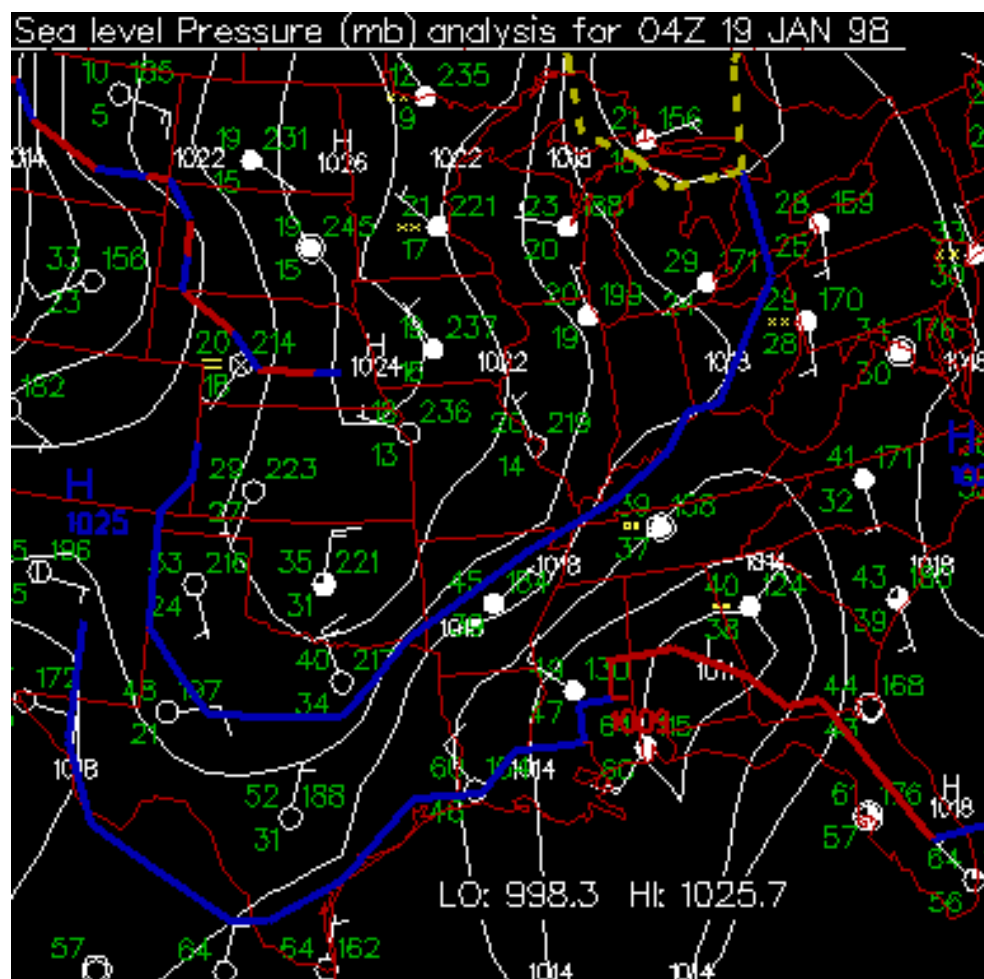


## II. Get Info

This section of this activity is called *Get Info*. The job of weather forecasters is to get information on weather events and pass it on to you. This is so you can plan your day, week, or plan for severe weather such as tornadoes, hurricanes, or thunderstorms.

It has been said that a picture is worth a thousand words. Below is a weather map. Just think of how many words it would take to describe all the information in this picture.

To understand the picture and all the information it has, start the activity and learn about what the map tells you.





## A. Weather Symbols

- Click on the "Symbols" site.
- Read the chart and fill in the following common symbols.

### 1. Common Weather Symbols Chart

	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Rainfall			
Snow			
Thunderstorm			
Lightning			



- Click the "Back" button in the bar at the top of your web browser until you get back to the OAR Forecasting Get Info site.

## B. Cloud Cover Symbols

- Click on the "Project Cloud Cover" site" created by the University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign WW2010.

### 1. How would you show the skies were about 50% cloudy?

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- Click "Back" until you get back to the OAR Forecasting Get Info site.



### C. Wind Speed Symbols

- Click on the "Project Wind Speed Symbols" site created by the University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign WW2010.
- Read pages 1 through 3.

1. How do you show the direction that the wind is blowing from?

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2. What is the relationship between the length of the lines on the wind barb and the speed that the lines indicate?

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3. Write a sentence describing a wind barb showing that a southerly wind is blowing about 15 knots with clear skies.

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4. Draw a wind barb showing a northwesterly wind blowing at 20 knots with 25% cloud cover.

5. Convert 20 knots to miles per hour.

6. Draw a wind barb showing 86 mile per hour southwesterly wind and overcast skies. (First, convert miles per hour to knots.)

- Click "Back" until you get back to the OAR Forecasting Get Info site.





- Click "Forward" at the bottom of the screen.

#### **D. Isobars**



- Click on the " Project Isobars" site created by the University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign WW2010.

1. What are isobars?

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2. How can we use isobars to show us the direction of the wind?

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- Click "Back" until you get back to the OAR Forecasting Get Info site.

#### **E. Weather Maps**



- Click on the "Weather Maps" site.
- Read section B and answer the following question.



1. How do weather maps help meteorologists?

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- Click "Back" until you get back to the OAR Forecasting Get Info site.

## F. Weather Systems



- Click on the "Weather Systems" site.
- Read sections A and B.

1. What causes weather systems ?



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2. Why do clear skies usually mean it's going to be cold?

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3. What type of pressure area (high or low) would you expect to be in during a thunderstorm?

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4. Does air in a high pressure area move towards a higher pressure area or towards a low pressure area?

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- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Forecasting main screen.
- Click "Gather Data".

